the incoming administration has been promised doz ens of times to dozens of applicants. In fact, the contest, though local in form, has been national in its character. Ostensibly, it was for the purpose of nominating a candidate for governor, and other State officers; but in fact it has turned on the question, which branch of the democracy shall have the ear of the President elect.

The first branch is headed by the Hon. William Allen of when you have heard or might have heard

The first branch is headed by the Hon. William Allen, of whom you have heard, or might have heard, at any time when he was in the Senate, within five miles of Washington City; he is generally known by the name of "Bill Allen" here, but sometimes is called "Earthquake Allen." and sometimes is called "Earthquake Allen." and sometimes is called "Earthquake Allen." and sometimes "Colonel Allen." by those who want office and have yet to learn his political fall. He is the same renowned Senator who was killed by Crittenden, and who gave up his place as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I suppose you know by this time whom I mean. Well, he heads one branch of the democratic party of Ohio, and around him gathered all the "old fogies" who want office under Pierce's administration, such as Sawyer, sometimes known as "Sausage Sawyer," Wilson Shannon, who, you know, went once to California, and others of a similar cast, whom the people had mostly forgot, until they now creep out from their dens, in which they have laid in a torpid state for some years, hoping that President Pierce will smile upon them, and warm them into existence. These all rallied round Medill as their candidate for Governor.

The other branch are the living, breathing, soul-

Governor.

The other branch are the living, breathing, soulstirring, "go-ahead" young democrats of Ohio. These are headed by Hon. G. W. Monypenny, who was their candidate for Governor. He is an acting, working, honest man, fit for any place in the government where honesty, intelligence and labor are needed. He has the heart of the masses—they all but worship

where honesty, intelligence and labor are needed. He has the heart of the masses—they all but worship him.

These men came in contact at the State Convention last year, when delegates were appointed to the National Convention. Probably you never heard of it in New York, but here, in Ohio, it was known that Allen was a candidate for President, because he told us so himself. Well, at this convention, Monypenny carried off the laurels. Allen had no votes for President. After this he was "deader" than ever; but, as I am saying, he came forth again from the cavern, with other "old fogles," to warm himself in the light of Pierce's countenance, by rallying the candidates for Marshall, Collectorships, Post Offices, &c., he collected a formidable band against the hard-fisted yeomanry, to whom he promised offices with the utmost assurance, declaring to use his own strong and nervous language. "I know General Pierce, Sir. I know every fibre of his leart; my promises will be fulfilled." The contest was very doubtful for several days. At length Gov. Wood, (whose term of holding office will soon expire in Ohio, and stay expired, and whose eyes are therefore turned Washington-ward, feeling sure of success, whatever may be the character of Pierce's administration, having been on one side of the Fugitive bill in his inaugural, and on the other side in his message.)—I say, at length he threw his influence in with the other old fogies, and they succeeded by a majority of two votes in nominating Medill, although all the other candidates nominated were Monypenny's friends, and the men of his choice. You should have seen the tall Sonator then make his strides for the telegraph office, and, on "lightning's wings" went the news to Washington and Concord of his victory. But, alas! the joy was too great to long endure. The committee on resolutions reported; the Baltimore platform was given the "go by." The object of this was quickly apprehended by Col. Monypenny and his friends. The principles of the Baltimore platform upon the table; a These men came in contact at the State Conven-

In all this struggle Colonel Monypenny bore himself manfully. He made no bargains, signed no petitions to Pierce for office, made no promises. He stood firmly on moral principles and the principles of the party. A combination of "old fogies," seeking office from the national government, and promising office with a liberal hand, defeated the radical democracy by a small majority. It will soon be seen whether those who promise "chickens before they are hatched," and for the sake of success here lay the principles of the national democracy dead upon the table, will have equal success in Washington.

OMNOUS.

ABSTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT. ince our last anniversary, the Hon. Henry Clay, sident, and the Hon. Daniel Webster, one of the oldlife. It is not for us to add anything to the tribute of respect which the country and the world have paid to their memory.

to their memory.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq., for many years a member of the executive committee of the society, closed his earthly labors the sixth of May, greatly beloved and deeply lamented by us, and by a wide

A general review of our operations the past year is calculated to produce the conviction that the so-ciety is growing in usefulness with every passing

year. Six vessels with emigrants have been sent to Li-

A general review of our operations the past year is calculated to produce the conviction that the society is growing in usefulness with every passing year.

Six vessels with emigrants have been sent to Liberia, viz.: two from New Orleans, with 182; two from Norfolk, with 297; one from New York, with 37, and one from Wilmington, N. C., with 148. In a vessel from Baltimore, sent by the Maryland Colonization Society, we sent two emigrants, making in all 666; of whom 403 were born free; 225 were emancipated, and 38 purchased themselves, or were purchased by their friends.

The whole number sent by this society to Liberia from its organization to the present time is 7,457, and the whole amount expended upon it by this society is \$1,065.897 44, which no one will venture to call an extravagant price to pay for what has been actually accomplished.

A few thousand people have been taken from their deep depression here, wafted across the ocean, planted on the margin of an immense continent, organized into a well-ordered and free republic, whose independence has been acknowledged by several of the leading nations of the earth. They have farms and houses, commerce and agriculture, schools and churches, the arts of civilized life, and the institutions of religion, all in full existence.

Thus established, liberia's course has been onward; advancement has been made, the past year, in all that is valuable in civil and social life, and all that tends to benefit the nations. In proof of this is adduced the testimony of President Roberts, and other citizens of Liberia; of Captain Foote, United States Navy, lately returned from that coast; of Rev. Ell Ball, who was sent out to explore by the board of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Renewed evidences of the increasing friendship of both England and France have been shown during the year, in the most substantial manner.

While Liberia is thus rising in insportance, and receiving the favorable consideration of government abroad, it is gratifying to find that she is gaining friends

Liberia their countenance. As evidence of this, we may here quote with propriety a sentence from the last annual message of the President to Congress, where he says: "incipient measures have been taken towards the reconnaisance of the continent of Africa castward of Liberia." We have long desired that this very work should be undertaken. It is a matter of great importance to the progress and enlargement of Liberia. All the interests of commerce and civilization are intimately associated with it. For centuries the interior of Africa has been an unknown region, shut out and secluded from the rest of the world. Commerce, which has gone everywhere with a bold, adventurous step, has faltered and fallen back here. Enterprizing explorers, who have dared so much, and penetrated so far everywhere else, have gone but an inch inside the very shell of Africa. The interior has never been penetrated in any manner calculated to throw open its treasures, or reveal its wonders to the gaze of the word. Hence it is that we look with admiration upon this movement of our government. Colonization has planted a footstep on the western coast, and opened a gateway through which the vast recesses of the interior may be reached and revealed. And our government is the very agency to do this work; and Com. Lynch, to whom the details have been entrusted, and who is now doubtless in Liberia, is the very man to carry it forward. And our warmest thanks are due to the present accomplished Secretary of the Navy, through whose immediate agency these preliminary arrangements have been much

made.

The various auxiliary societies have been much

made.

The various auxiliary societies have been much prospered the past year.

The agents employed in collecting funds have been active and successful. They have done honor to themselves and greatly promoted the cause.

Some special measures have been taken to enlighten the colored people. We highly commend the action of a large number of citizens of Mason county, Ky., who organized themselves into a committee to lay before the free colored people their true interest. It such measures were adopted and faithfully carried out everywhere, it would produce the most happy results. Surrounded as they are in many places by counsellors hostile to Liberia, and agitated by the rough and stormy waves of adversity, they see not the star of hope that gleams out on the shores of Africa—they appreciate not the destiny of honor, the career of broad and lasting usefulness, which is there, in that fur-off land, opened before them.

Here, then, is a work, too long neglected in which all the friends of humanity may bear a hand. We must go to them in the true spirit of benevolence, and not give over until they arouse themselves, and be men. The seed we thus sow may lie long in the earth, but it shall ultimately spring up and yield a plentiful harvest.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Washington, Jan. 19, 1853.
The American Colonization Society held an adjourned meeting this morning, and elected Mr. Latrobe, of Balti-more, their President. He was many years President of the Maryland Colonization Society. The meeting also elected Vice Presidents, and passed several resolutions.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENTS.

Our Norfolk Correspondence. NORFOLK, Jan. 17, 1853.

Arrival of the Vice President Elect-Steamer Princton-The Massacre of American Seamen at Madagascar. The U.S. steamer Fulton arrived here last even

ing, from Washington, with the Vice President elect on board, bound for the West Indies. She leaves here to-morrow morning. The health of Mr. King has improved considerably since leaving the national capital. There was considerable sea in the Chesapeake, which caused the vessel to rock tremendously, which, contrary to the expectation of his friends on board, was pronounced by the invalid to be pleasant and agreeable. She is under the command of Lieut. Murray, assisted by Acting Master Phelps, Passed Midshipman West, Acting Chief Engineer T. Kilpatrick, Second Assistant Engineer J. H. Warner, and Third Assistant Engineer Wm. Shorey.

The U. S. steamer Princeton, which will be ready for sea about the first of next month, has been ordered to touch at the island of Madagascar, on her way to Japan, and inquire into the recent outrage and murder committed upon the officers and crew of the Queen of the West, at that place.

Last night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer ranged as low as 20 degrees. to-morrow morning. The health of Mr. King has

Bown at Theatrical and Musical.

Bown at Theatric.—This old established Thespian temple is as well patronised as ever, and the pieces selected give the utmost delight and satisfaction. Stevens is an excellent stage manager. His untiring endeavors to please the numerous patrons of the Bowery, in his management behind the scenes, as well as his correct conception of the characters he assumes, have gained for him the esteem of the dramatic public. The dramas entitled "Mazeppa," and "Corsican Brothers," are announced for this evening, in which Mr. Eddy, Mr. Derr, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Stevens, and Mrs. H. P. Grattan, will sustain the leading characters.

Broadway Theatre.—Madame Marietta Alboni is to personate the character of Amina, in Bellini's

BIOADWAY THEATRE.—Madame Marietta Alboni is to personate the character of Amina, in Bellini's beautiful opera, entitled "La Sonnambula," to night. The very great success which this eminent and rarely gifted artiste achieved, in the rendering of the part of Amina, assures us that the metropolitan theater will be crowded to overflowing this evening. The French ballet company are also to appear in the comic pantomime of "Les Rendezvous."

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. Heilge, the scenic artist at this popular theatre, is to take his benefit this evening. The pieces selected are, "Nicholas Nickleby," in which Burton, Thompson, Johnston, Fisher, and Miss Weston, will appear, and the domestic play entitled the "Breach of Promise," with Burton in his favorite part of Ebenezer Sudden. This announcement, independent of the claims of the beneficiary as an artist, should fill the house in every available

as an artist, should fill the house in every available department.

department.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. Scott, whose performances have invariably given the most decided satisfaction wherever he has appeared, is to sustain the arduous character of Richard the Third, in Shakspeare's tragedy of that name, this evening. Messrs. Cony and E. F. Taylor, with Master Cony, are likewise to appsar in the drama of the "Forest of Bondy." We perceive that Purdy is about to produce another new drama from the pen of N. B. Clarke, entitled "O'Neal the Great, or the Hag's War." It is in active preparation, and will be placed upon the stage in a style of great splendor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The comedietta entitled the "Day After the Wedding," and the comedy of the "Heir at Law," are the pieces announced for the amusement of the public to-night at Wallack's. The receipts of the evening are for the benefit of Mits Laura Keene; it is unnecessary for us to enter into detail about her merits. The public are too well sware of her correct acting and lady-like deportment, to let this occasion pass away unnoticed.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—The pieces selected for this evening, are the "Illustrious Stranger," the "Jacobite," "Who Speaks First," and "Did you ever send your Wife to Brooklyn?" all of which are cast to the full strength of the company. This theatre is going on prosperously under the management of Mr. Pilgrim, the successful author of "Kenneth," the "Limerisk Boy," and "Eva, the Irish Princess." NATIONAL THEATRE .- Mr. J. R. Scott, whose per-

Irish Princess."

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—General Tom Thumb continues to attract very large assemblages to the lecture room of this vast establishment. He is announced again for this afternoon and evening. The dramatic performance comprises the farce of "Family Jars." and the musical extravaganza of "Hop o' my Thumb," in which the General will appear.

CIRCUS.—A change of entertainment is announced at the amphitheatre to-night, and the programme provided will be found unusually attractive. Mr Nathans and his talented pupils will appear in their elegant act of classic posturing, together with numerous acts of horsemanship.

Christy's Open House.—The programme pro-vided by Christy's Minstrels, for this evening, com-prises several of their best features. Go early, if you want to secure comfortable seats.

Woon's Minstrells.—This popular band of minstrels annonnee a repetition of last night's programmine, which includes the successful new song entitled, "Fare Thee Well, Kitty Dear."

entitled, "Fare Thee Well, Kitty Dear."

RISLEY'S THAMES.—This panorama, which has been on exhibition for some weeks past at 406 Broadway, is painted from original sketches made on the river, and is one of the most truthful as well as artistic productions ever presented to the public. We heartily recommend it as a beautiful specimen of painting. The descriptive illustrations are given by J. H. Hammersley, M. D., of London. Those who delight in the beauties of art should by all means go and see it.

ROBERT HELLER continues to give his soirées of ROBERT HELLER continues to give his soirées of diablerie at 539 Broadway. The programme which he advertises for this evening embodies the inexhaustible bottle, the orange tree, second sight, and the disappearance of the Bloomer.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND.

Banvard's Panorama of the Holy Land.— This splendid painting presents to the public all the important cities, mountains, lakes and rivers men-tioned in the Bible, and illustrates the manners and customs of the modern inhabitants, composed of Christians, Mohammedans and Jews. The sketches were taken by Mr. Banvard personally, on the spot, who must have incurred an immense outlay. Every no should see it.

Miss Julia Pelby is playing at the National Thea-

tre, Boston.

Mrs. C. N. Sinclair, in consequence of a severe indisposition, was unable to appear at the Howard Athereum, Boston, on the evening of the 17th inst. The Bateman children are playing in Charleston,

Ole Bull, it is said, cleared \$25,000 by his late musical tour in the West. He gave a concert in Richmond, Va., on the 17th inst. The Ecindeer Calamity—Trial of Captain Farnham for Manslaughter. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. Before Hon. Judge Betts.

The Reindeer Calamity—Trial of Captala Fernham for Manslaughter.

UNITED STATES CISCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

EVIDENCE FOR THE BEFENCE.

George Hawes, examined by Mr. Bmith, deposed—I am an engineer on the North river; run boats between New York and Albany since 1820; we used wood when we first began to run; coal was nextused; I believe in 1839 the passenger boats first used coal, the North America, second; coal is much better than wood, much more economical and manageable; we can govern our steam better with coal; steam was governed in the boats that used coal by opening doors; pressure becomes less by leaving doors open; can't regulate so well with wood; when the column of mercury rises we can only diminish steam by opening the safety valve; I have stopped first class boats in three minutes, under full head of steam, without using the valve; I laid fourteen hours in a fog within ten pounds of my ordinary full head without using the valve; I discovered that locold diminish the steam without raising the valve in the first passage down; the first trip was made by the North America without stopping; we were racing with the Albany; in passing the Albany she broke her shaft; we rounded to, took her passengers and baggage, and laid by her three-quarters of an hour, without opening the safety valve, at the place of destination, or any whereelse; the furnace doors act as safety valves perfectly by opening furnace doors and stopping blower; this mode possesses advantages in asving steam; and does not make any noise; by letting cold pass through the fines and stopping communication of steam; when the water becomes level in the boller, we open the cocks. I have never had water to fall below the lowest cocks, to open doors and stop communication with boilers, and open cocks, to find how much water was in. When doors are shut the air has got to pass through the fuel; in manking a landing steam sometimes falls so much that we have to shut the doors. [Representation of the fines high is the water; the plates are

To Mr. Smidt—Very few steamboats get steam as fast as they want it.

By a Juror—Would it not be an additional security if you opened the safety valve?

A.—The security would not be wanted if you were below your pressure.

The Judge—The juror wishes to know would there not be less danger if the safety valve was opened. Witness—Certainly there would be less pressure. A Juror—If the doors had been open in the case of the Reindeer, and the safety valve raised, would there have been additional security?

Witness—I have known a flue to be broken without any pressure at all.

To Mr. Noyes—If my steam gauge denoted more than thirty, I would inquire why it did not go off; it is for the engineer to look at the steam gauge, and if he notes more than thirty-five, it is his duty to see why it did not go off; I never saw the consistency of having less steam when lying still than while running.

William A. Lightall—I am an engineer and an in-

running.

William A. Lightall—I am an engineer and an inventor of the half beam engine; my engine is in the Kamtschatka, and some fourteen or fitteen others; wood was used as a fuel on the North river when I commenced as an engineer; anthracite coal is now used; we could not well control the damper; we didn't blow off except at the end of the voyage, because it was very annoying, and it was better not to blow off, so as to find where the water was; I ran six months on the Hudson river and never blew off; if I attended to my business I never "blowed" off; if I was careless only, then I "blowed" off; I kept the doors open, and it would run down from five to ten pounds, and as soon as I got the fires ready, and was about to start, I had about the same pressure; the stoppages averaged about five minutes; it gives the engineer about a fair time to examine the water and see that everything is right; we fill the boilers with Croton water here, and when we get up to the Highlands we use other water; it is not very salt; for every ton of coal that is consumed there would be from seven to eight tons of water used.

To the Judge—We would not use all the fresh water here before we get up to the salt water.

To Mr. Smidt — The inside of the flue is black; if a boat had one cock of solid water there would be no danger in running the boat; I was acquainted with the Reindeer.

Q.—If the third cock from the bottom indicated water, how long would she run without danger; I am acquainted with the Hudson river; if the Reindeer had three cocks of water she would not be defirunning.
William A. Lightall—I am an engineer and an in-

She would run three or four miles without danger; I am acquainted with the Hudson river; if the Reindeer had three cocks of water she would not be deficient in going from Red Hook to Bristol. [Witness explained the weakest part of the boiler upon a diagram.] If there had been a leak it would have shown itself immediately; you would see it by looking in the man-hole; it would be indicated, also, by a noise; it could leave a mark on the plate itself so that it would be seen afterwards; the continual dropping of water, "will wear it out;" the duty of an engineer is to take care of his boilers and his men; the captain has not any control over the engineer, except that he can say that the boat must be stopped, or if he says go ahead, he must go ahead.

The Judge—How is it he tells him to use so much ccal?

A.—He need not do it unless he likes; the captain

A.—He need not do it unless he likes; the captain

The Judge—How is it he tells him to use so much ccal?

A.—He need not do it unless he likes; the captain would have an undoubted right to discharge him if he did not do his duty; while landing passengers it is not possible for the captain to know how much steam is used; I have known Capt. Farnham upwards of twenty years; his character is good for prudence, skill and ability.

To Mr. Hall—If I attended to my business, I would open the doors about a mile, or a mile and a half, before stopping; we shut them, if the steam is up, when we get under way.

John Murphy, examined by Mr. Smidt, deposed—I am a boiler-maker in the Morgan Iron Works; I am foreman there; those are the Works in which the Reindeer's boilers were made. [Plan produced.] This is a correct plan of the construction of the Reindeer's boilers. [Witness here explains the construction of the boilers. [Witness here explains the construction of the boilers. [Witness here explains the construction of the boilers upon a diagram.] There was a row of braces made fast to the top of the boiler. There were eight or ten of them; the plates are liable to become injured by heating them; they are turned hot; that branch of the business is done by the "flange" turner; it is not so easy to detect an injury when the plate is put in the boiler; I did not see any particular defect in it in that connection; I saw a crack in it afterwards; Captain Farnham called my attention to it; we cut it out at the request of Captain Farnham; when I became foreman the boiler was a little more than half done; there was another foreman superintended when that defect was put in; I am a boiler-maker about twelve years; it is necessary to use great caution in turning these flanges; the boilers were made of Pennsylvania iron, which has the reputation of being the best; the iron in these boilers was No. 2, a large quarter inch; that is considered as heavy as is generally put in, heavier than any I have seen put in; my attention was called to the part of this boiler that gave out; it appeared

a deficiency of water; these flues had no indication of that kind; the condition of the boiler, with the exception of this weakened and broken part, appeared to be good.

To the Judge—If there was a heavy head of steam it would be shown by leaking a little more; that's the indication; the capacity of this boiler was from sixty to seventy pounds; that's the highest capacity; I would consider, if there was no defect in the boiler, forty to forty-five pounds a safe pressure in running; it appears to me that I saw the certificate of the Inspector of Boilers.

Mr. Noyes said that it was forty-five pounds, but it was destroyed.

Mr. Hall admitted that the certificate stated that the boilers were good, provided they were not put under a greater pressure than forty-five pounds.

Witness—I have known Capt. Farnham for three or four years; his general reputation for skill and prudence is good.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—[Witness explained the size of the rent made.] The corrosion did not appear as if it had been heated without water; heating and cooling repeatedly without water; the the boiler.

James M. Hook—I am engineer on board the Hen-

plosion tore the braces (nine or ten) at the top of the boiler.

James M. Hook—I am engineer on board the Hendrick Hudson; I am an engineer since 1833; I have been in different employs; when I commenced wond was used; coal is now used since 1839 or 1840; the first boat that commenced using coal was the North America; it was less expensive and safer; it is easier controlled; we control it now by opening the furnace doors while landing, and occasionally the flue doors; it depends upon how much steam we have when we open the doors; sometimes we open them a mile or a mile and a half before landing; the effect of landing runs the steam down some five or ten pounds to the inch; the duty of the engineer while landing is to try the water and see that the engine is stopped; the delay at landing is from three to five minutes; if the safety valve was raised during that time, it would raise the water one cock, about four inches above its ordinary level; it is sometimes done for the purpose of raising the water is not so solid as when standing still; while the engine is working we can't tell exactly where the water is, but we can't tell exactly where the water is, but we can't tell exactly where the water is, but we can't tell exactly where the water is a steamer with two boilers in the Reindeer were connected; if did not generate any steam the same pressure would be on both; there would be not danger with one cock of water over the flues; such a boat as the Reindeer would run ten miles with four inches of water without water, if it gets red hot; it will always show if it has been exposed; I went into the boiler of the Reindeer after the explosion at Malden; I was at the coroner's inquest; the accident occurred on Saturday; I was in the boiler on Monday and Tuesday; its appearance indicated that there was plenty of water; the defective plate looked shelly; it was split in three thicknesses; it was split horizontally through the sheet; I examined the broken part; the appearance of it showed that it was gone—corroded the sixt

ascertain the state of the water; it would be dangerous for an engineer to run a vessel without ascertaining the state of the water; when we arrive at our destination we let off the steam; if the safety valve had some substance around it the blowing off steam would blow it away; the general custom on the North river is opening the doors; that is the practice since I followed steamboating; suppose there was one cock of water, there would be no danger in running the boat; the Reindeer would run with safety with one cock of water, if running with the tide about eight miles; against the tide she would run five miles; if she had two cocks of water at Red Hook, she could not get deficient of water between that and Bristol; I saw the Reindeer after the accident; I was a witness before the coroner; I went into the boiler; it did not denote any deficiency of water; if there had been a deficiency of water I think I could have detected it. [Witness described the broken part of the plate.] It was composed of leaves, the inside not welded together and the outside looking solid; the detected it. [Witness described the broken part of
the plate.] It was composed of leaves, the inside not
welded together, and the outside looking solid; the
defective part was about nine feet one way, and
twenty inches the other. [Witness explained by the
diagrams.] There was only one sixteenth of an inch
solid iron, the rest was scales; the sheet that gave
away was the perpendicular one where it bent over
to receive the upper one; the occasion of the defect
appeared to be the iron not having been properly
welded; it was a recent one; it was rusted,
and had a scale on it; the effect of using a sheet
of that kind continually must make it give
way; the cause of the giving way was imperfect iron; the duty of the engineer is to control the engine; in the control of the engine he is
independent of the captain; the captain's duty at
landing is to look to the passengers; he has no signal
to the engineer while landing; the engineer has the
whole control of the engine; I have known Capt.
Farnham for ten years; his reputation for skill, care
and prudence is very good.

This witness was not cross-examined.

just nicely stopped; the engine remained still about two minutes; there was a little breeze from the North; the sound the gauges gave was from one steam and water and the other solid water.

The witness was not cross-examined.

James Ten Eyck deposed—I was fireman on board the first watch out of New York; it ended at West Point; I attended the forward boiler; the engineer, Mr. Howiett, came to me and took a piece of chalk and made a mark, saying "don't carry over thirty pounds, for we are in no hurry; he made the mark on the steam gauge; we carried a little over, and it might have been three inches over; I did not pay any attention to the steam gauge after I left duty; our usual time for arriving at Bristol was about twelve o'clock; we arrived that day, they said, about one o'clock; she did not go as fast as usual that day; coming alongside Bristol, I was turning in, to my room; I looked into the engine room and saw Mr. Howlett, the engineer, trying the gauge-cocks; he was trying water on the after engine; I could tell from the sound of the gauge-cocks that there was certainly water enough: I did not see any one there with Howlett; the captain had no clerk; I had my boots off and was just getting into bed when the explosion took place: I went into the boiler after that; the broken boiler looked just as good as the other; the tops of the flues looked black, as they usually did; the broken part looked very shelly: it was susted; the first gauge-cock was three further apart; Mr. Howlett employed me on board the boat; the man that tends water puts the feed on; I should think the Reindeer would run six or seven miles on one cock of water without danger.

John Forrester, deposed—I was fireman on board the Reindeer on the 4th Sept. last; my watch commenced at Poughkeepsie and would end at Albany; I attended the after boiler, the one to which the accident occurred; I was at dinner at the time it happened; the boat was between Red Hook and Bristol when I went to dinner; it was tried right over my head; the sound indicat

inner latch would have been broken off; the appearance of the boiler was good; the broken part was ragged and rusty.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Ten Eyek was re-called, and gave a similar description of the latch of the furnace doors.

William Brown, fireman on board the Reindeer, gave testimony similar to that of the other firemen; heard the signal from the engine-room to open the doors; that was three or four minutes before we got to the dock; I should think that boat would run a mile in four minutes very easily.

To Mr. Hall—It is about four miles from Red Hook to Bristol; we were between Red Hook and Bristol when I heard the signals given; we were nearer to the west shore than the east at the time.

To Mr. Smidt—It is the duty of the firemen to open the door—the two firemen that were on duty at the time are dead; I don't know how many people belonging to the boat were killed.

Washington Hawes, engineer of the steamboat New World, deposed—That he is engineer seven years; and has been around a steam engine thirteen years; I have known Captain Farnham for twelve years; he stands as high as any man I know for skill, care, and prudence; it is not oustomary to blow off steam on the North river while making landings; we generally open the doors, in order that we may start with the same power of steam, and to keep the steam from generating; it is important to know where the water is; if we started without sufficient water we might burst the boilers; while landing is the only time we have to ascertain; it relieves the pressure by the steam being blown off the boiler; I think such a steamboat as the Reindeer would invariably make the Bristol landing in three minutes; within a month I have laid still ten hours in a fog, with fire and steam up, ready to start; such a boat as the Reindeer would run eight miles with one cock of water.

To the District Attorney—The boiler makers

of water.
To the District Attorney—The boiler makers braced these boilers the least securely in the weakest

braced these boilers the least securely in the weakest point.

The evidence for the defence here closed.

The District Attorney said he was ready to submit the case, under the charge of the Court.

The Judge said it was a very important matter, and one which has created much public interest, and the law and the facts had better be spoken to by counsel.

The District Attorney did not mean to shrink from any portion of his duty, but he made the offer because he had sufficient confidence in the Court.

Adjourned till Thursday morning, when counsel will commence summing up.

That lesson was one of the most important that she had given. The first empire was comparatively a limited region-it reached only to the coast of the Mediterranean. Recent discoveries which have been made at Nineveh prove not only that Syria did belong to that empire, but Phonicia itself. But as they traced the growth of the empire they should notice that each successive one takes in a wider space than that which preceded it. The circle of the first empire was limited; it took in the northern kingdom of Jerusalem, and sought to take the southern one of Judea At the walls of Jerusalem their progress was stayed-"Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." This was "Thus has a blood, the most got blood of the explain's duty at least of the way in the comment of the explain's duty at least of the contraction of the engines' I have haven'd explaint the state of the explaint's would have an undender right to discharge that it is backed to the state of the explaint's would have an undender right to discharge that it is backed to the state of the explaint's would have an undender right to discharge that it is backed to the state of the explaint's would have an undender right to discharge that the state of the explaint's would have an undender right to discharge that the state of the explaint's would have an undender right to discharge that the state of the explaint's would have an undender right to discharge that the state of the state of the explaint's would have an undender right to discharge that a state of the state of the explaint's would have an undender right to discharge that a state of the state of the state of the explaint's would have an undender right to discharge that a state of the in the middle of the latter part of the eighth century. The first emperor, elated with his success. had not the least idea that . his fortune was

watch towers upon the Tigris and Euphralea, upon the Chaldean empire, which had its cearise on the last mentioned river, having Babylos for the capital. They also looked on the other side, to Egypt. They found the state of things in these countries wholly at variance with the God of Truth. Everywhere the masses were depressed by the aristic care, who were enjoying themselves at the expesses of the great masses of humanity. They knew that such a state of things could not remain long, and, with sublime intuition, declared that such a state of affirm must end. These teachers of religion had some fatercourse with the beings above; let anybody read about them and they would be convinced of that truth. Only catch the tone of their argument, and they would be convinced that anything written after that period could not have that tone. They looked over to Babylon. They looked over to Minevoh, which was a city of three days journey. Herodous tells us that Babylon was twelve miles in circumference, with walls three hundred and fifty feet high. Some of the palaces, traces of which remain to this day, were said to be half a mile in length. In order to understand its history, you must, as the painter says, restore its monuments. The grandour of its walls, three hundred and fifty feet high, and twelve miles in circumference, did not deter the prophets from their work. They knew that the spirit who built that city could not preserve it. "They should perish who had cut off many people." "Woe to them that build a city of blood." She then wead on to say that there are no writings more democratic in their sentiments than those of the prophets at that period. They declared that the God of Israel was the God of equal rights. Do those sentiments contained in the Declaration of Independence declare more freely the value of equal rights than those declared by the prophets, which should have the ford of the poor and needy. They declared that the God of the poor and needy they have been declared by the prophets at the prophets to present The Mechanics' Institute.

THE HON. ZADOCK PRATT'S LECTURE ON TANNING. The fourth of the course of lectures which are now being delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, Chatham square, was to have been given on Tuesday even ing, by the Hon. Zadock Pratt, who had chosen the Art of Tanning as the subject of his discourse.

He said:—This beautiful land in which we now

dwell, surrounded by everything that embellished civilized life, has only been but recently rescued

from the dominion of wild beasts and Indians. Compared with that time what is it now? It is one of the most powerful nations in the world. There is not a people on the earth, connected with other na-

tions by commerce, that does not look up to us with every sentiment of respect. From thinly populated

States we have extended our empire from near the pole to the equator. The sun that rises on one ocean

braced these boilers the least securely in the weakest point.

The evidence for the defence here closed.

The District Attorney said he was ready to submit the case, under the charge of the Court.

The Judge said it was a very important matter, and one which has created much public interest, and the law and the facts had better be spoken to by counsel.

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Adjourned till Thursday morning, when counsel will commence summing up.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Miss Bacon's Historical Lesson.

Miss Bacon delivered one of her historical lessons on Tuesday morning, at the Stuyvesant Institute. Her subject was the "Oriental Empires." She began by referring them to her last lesson, which was not well attended, owing to the severe state of the weather. That lesson was one of the most important that she had given. The first empire was comparatively a limited was a much done in a day than there could be considered that is no warm, generous heart, where there is not a disposition to honor the Creator by services to our fellow-man, leaving the world better than we found man, and thus we see how machinery is invented, in order to produce what is wanted with the greater factors are morning as a summan comparer. There are many reasons why we have reached such a glorious point. We owe our prosperity to the God of our fathers, who has smiled on us; but, as far as human means are concerned, we must not forget the gratitude we owe to Washington, and the other founders of our republic.

The LECTURE SEASON.

Miss Bacon's Historical Lesson.

Miss Bacon delivered one of her historical lessons on Tuesday morning, at the Stuyvesant Institute. Here is no warm, generous heart, where there is not a disposition to honor the Creator by services to our fellow-man, leaving the world better than we found the considered the highest occupation. There must be which we are beholders, and that is the mechanics of A defines our empire on the Pacific as it sets. We cility. In England machinery is used to that extent that there is as much done in a day than there could be done by all the men and women on the earth, Science, then, we see, has done much. A feeble man, who could not raise a fity-six pound weight, can, by machinery, traverse the Atlantic in ten days. The subject is infinite, and therefore I must narrow my observations to the one point. I shall therefore direct your attention to the art of tanning leather, which is the most important ever cultivated. I am, by experience and choice, a tanner. A very large proportion of my fellow-citizens have worn the leather I have tanned, and, if I have not made them soles, I have given them understandings, and I hope I have enough to give two soles to every one of my countrymen. I am fond of my pussit, because it has contributed to the comforts of millions of men. I wish, now, to make known to you the result of my experience. I am very sorry historic works have said so little about the subject of tanning. Other arts have apparently occupied their attention. And yet tanning seems, in the earlier ages, to have been considered a very important art, for in the Egyptian monuments are to be seen representations of tanners, and we learn that in Thebes, in particular, the tanners had a certain quarter of the city to themselves. Although little mention is made in the Bible, yet there are incidental passages showing that the Jown possessed and practiced the art in great perfection. I am led to believe, from reading, that the mode of tanning practised by the earliest nations was very much like that pursued by the American Iadians. I hope some of our learned men will make investigations into the subject, so that everything may be known of the art. We know that the Greeks were great tanners, because they employed leathers as armor, and Homer has a good deal to say about the bucklers and shields of the warriors. Regarding the modern system, the first himport where the ground was swampy. The Swamp was as important to tanners as Wall street

brought forward, and the lecturer concluded with an exhortation to mechanics in general to gain theoretical knowledge, so that their minds might be enlarged and science thereby advanced.

After finishing the reading of the MS., Mr. Delavan moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Pratt, which was seconded by Mr. Gardiner, who made several complimentary affusions to Mr. P., and carried unantarposels.